

eral had undertaken, in a manner more summary than the peace system authorized, to execute some duties of his station; the authority (absolute or conditional) conferred, asserting the anarchy of the military to the civil authority; and where the parties were in the exercise of government, it became a point of constitutional authority; and the matter was carried out the general by way of petition for impeachment to congress.

It was the zeal of some patriots, who came from beyond the clouds, which enveloped them before the peace, that was issued. Gen. Paez immediately resigned command, and was preparing to repair to Bogota, when it became his duty to notify the troops that Gen. Santander was appointed to succeed him.

This news spread some among the troops, and led to a declaration, that they would serve only under Bolivar or Paez. The latter, remonstrated, but insisted on retiring. The discontent increased, and alarmed the cabildo of Valencia, who solicited General Paez to resume the command, in order to appease the discontent, and direct the purposes of those who were supposed to have secretly stimulated the discontent.

We know the persons alleged to be agitators in this case, and who are supposed to have influenced General Paez to resume the command contrary to his own opinion. But as those persons have been very eminent, and have had some contacts with men in power, and probably thought, or think, that they were wantonly proscribed, we do not think it decorous to name them merely because they are suspected, and whose integrity on all occasions has been unquestionable.

The proclamations published only *ambiguities of color*; yet the glimpses given, serve to fill up the view here taken. The final result, however, as to the republic and independence, can serve, only, like other similar affairs, to strengthen the fabric of social order, and prepare new guards for its guaranty.

A colonel of the army was despatched to the seat of government, and with further despatches for president Bolivar, and there are some differences of opinion on the course he will pursue on this occasion.

But the temper of Bolivar is energy and hazard in action in deliberation, he will first consult the honor and durability of the republic. It is not improbable that he may think the reports of the cabildo and Gen. Paez, as too light an affair to merit either intrinsically or in sound policy, the seriousness of an impeachment, and that it will terminate in such a manner as to promote a better knowledge of what is meant by a constitution and law.

It must strike him who considers the constitution as irrevocable and imperative, that the appeal to Bolivar proves that *justitia* on the subject could not be entertained, when the congress, and the executive acting under its authority, are only secondary to him. It proves, however, what hold he possesses in the hearts of the country; and casts a shadow not only on his own reputation, but on the generous sentiments which he has often uttered as to the danger of a military man of great influence to a free republic.

We avoid meddling with the *little tattle* which prevails on the subject in Venezuela; no where is *little tattle* more inventive, more numerous, and sometimes more preposterous, though to judge by the public silence, a stranger would suppose there never was greater unanimity, than in approval of the course adopted by the general; no man can doubt his love of country, or the services he has rendered it; and those who know him will ascribe to him the inexperience of civil affairs, and the little information that prevails in the common channels of discussion on those apparently minute but all-important principles which make up the beauty and form the security of society.

COLOMBIA.

By the Abasco from Bucaramanga, we have received the Caracas Colombian of the 21st ult. in which we find the annexed letter from Gen. Paez to President Bolivar. The Colombian accompanies its insertion with the following observations:—

CARACAS, May 31.

We call the attention of our readers to the very able and satisfactory official letter which we publish this day, from His Excellency Gen. Paez, to His Excellency the Liberator. We are on the spot, had little need of this evidence, to satisfy us how imperious have been the circumstances under which the former has acted throughout the late occurrences; but the publication of this letter, containing as it does, so modest a defence of the conduct of its author on this trying occasion, and a defence so unbounded towards the father of our institutions & independence, must effect much good abroad, and prove that our views of reform are sincere and moderate. There is, no we believe, to be found in Venezuela, one man, feeling like a man, and who dares avow it, that he will not agree with General Paez, in asserting, that the late policy of administration has "imposed a general mistrust of all that comes from Bogota."

It may be necessary some day, in advocating better measures, to recapitulate minutely the individual grievances, oppressions, and cases of injustice which have sprung from this dark policy, and then a picture of the world, worthy the worst days of the Roman monarchy. We do not speak unadvisedly on this subject. We know that the door of justice has in almost every case been closed on the distant, needy, and unbefriended sufferer. We know that concessions which after years of opportunity, have been wrung from justice one day, have been recalled on the next, on some miserable sophistry, at the instigation of intrigue or personal influence; inasmuch that our military have long complained, that one campaign in Bogota, outweighs in value, a dozen campaigns against the common enemy. We know—we all must blush to record it—that a sentence, and we venture to say an illegal one, given in the High Court of Justice in Bogota, on the 6th of December of last year, revoking two following sentences of this Court, in matter of great personal interest to the parties, has been surreptitiously withheld from transmission to the Superior Court of Justice in this city; and thus an unjust cause, through what the suffering party is prevented from reviving the suit, and redressing the injury which the sentence of the High Court has done him. We shall be told that this is an accident—no such thing. We know it to be design; we know that the friend of the opposite party, who obtained this revocation of a just sentence, did pledge himself, that no advice or result should be transmitted to this department, so long as he could prevent it; in short, till he himself should bring it; he is still in Bogota, and probably has the sentence in his pocket. What shall we say then of a High Court of Justice, that can sanction such an unwarrantable interference with its sacred attributes, or of that system of government, which gives no hope of redress under such a grievance. We would like to know more as to the irregularities and private influence which prevail in Bogota, than from abhorrence of the act itself, great as this may be; the case is a very common one, inasmuch that there is not a humble and unbefriended individual in Venezuela, having had transactions with Bogota, who could not produce a similar one. In Bogota itself, the facts are as well known as here. Can such a state of things continue? Do they not rather prove what Venezuela can confirm, that General Paez is strictly justified in asserting, that it is to his "moderation and energy alone, that the explosion has not taken place long since." We are staunch advocates for the preservation of the Union with Bogota, but we desire in her a confederate not a ruler. We insist on equality, and a system that shall insure the people their rights be they in or out of office—near the administration, or distant from it—rich or poor—humble or powerful. In short, we desire, as we have already stated, a federation of the states, being the only change in our opinion, that can be effected with safety to the integrity of the Union.

LETTER OF GENERAL PAEZ TO BOLIVAR.

Most Excellent Sir:—I have the great honor to acknowledge your Excellency, the important events which have taken place in Venezuela, and which will ever be severely felt by me, whatever may be their issue. The event of any of our fundamental institutions is materially affected by this change, and the people are prepared to demand reforms, which by reconciling their interests, may render their condition more calm and happy. The people

character of General Santander has poisoned the very fountain head of administration, and the legislative body, blindly obeying his caprices, and controlled at the same time by some of its members who seek to sacrifice the labors of true patriots to their blind resentments, has by its deliberations given effect to some dark and malignant designs. The laws came to be considered in Venezuela as nets spread to entangle honest men, and the dark policy of administration, inspired general mistrust of all that came from Bogota. This state of things had predisposed the public mind to receive with disgust and examine scrupulously, all measures tending to effect changes in this department, and it was easy to have foreseen that the proceedings adopted against me, were sufficient to cause general alarm, as in such cases the inhabitants of the department behold their home and foreign security shaken thereby; for the preservation of which, Gen. Santander, himself had often asserted my presence to be necessary.

The various orders proceeding from the several secretaries of offices, contained a heavy responsibility, which was sufficient to determine those charged with their execution to effect it rigorously, without deliberating on their expediency or utility; but the Executive has always taken care to throw these acts off of his own shoulders, by means of secret and confidential communications, tending to cast the odium of his measures on those who have the misfortune to be the unwilling instruments of his authority. I may nevertheless pride myself on having softened the fate of the people of this department to the utmost of my power by interposing myself between them and the government, with a view of obviating or diminishing the vexations with which they were threatened, and it is this very conduct that has stimulated General Santander to consider me at length the target against which the arrows of his power should be directed. I continued to tread with all sincerity in the path pointed out by the laws, animated by the consoling hope, which I have always cherished, of preserving this department untroubled, and of handing it over to your Excellency, when I should have the happiness of beholding you amongst us, in a state of tranquillity produced by the efforts of the army under my command, and freed from those foreign and domestic enemies who polluted it when your Excellency confided its security to my sword and vigilance. But the government of Bogota, eager to plunge us into an abyss of misfortune, has frustrated this desire of my heart, and has obliged the people to adopt a resolution by which they may be saved from such eminent dangers, by depositing in my hands the civil and military administration, which I have accepted with repugnance, yielding only to the decided wishes of men, as generous as they are brave; and who in thus confiding to me their fate, have given most unequivocal proof of their patriotism, penetration, and adherence to my person.

However grateful to me would be the task, it were impossible to give your Excellency a succinct account of my conduct during the time I have exercised the chief command which your Excellency confided to my care. I deposited in my heart the laurels gained in battle, to place them in the hands of your Excellency, as a tribute due to your unlimited confidence. The various mortifications and sacrifices attendant on the exercise of authority in moments of danger, with a view to the preservation of order, were softened by the remembrance of your Excellency's inestimable friendship; a friendship which has occasioned my having thus compromised myself since my repugnance to a public life, could alone have been surmounted by the blind submission, and unreserved affection which I profess towards the person of your Excellency. In short, my anxiety to please your Excellency, and to repay your confidence, was my sole object, and constituted all my glory.

Venezuela has long sighed for a reform in our institutions, and if the provocations of the government have until now been sufficient to cause the explosion—it was owing (I may be permitted to state) to the mildness of my conduct towards some, and my energy with others. The evils which might arise from a change were not unknown, and reflecting men, however aggrieved, preferred suffering, to a dissolution of the system. It has been by my aid that the healthful circulation of the body politic has been maintained, and of this fact the government of Bogota is well aware, from my communications.

In spite of the alarming situation of Venezuela, the Executive issued his decree of the 31st of August, 1824, for a general enlistment of the militia, which decree was received with such repugnance in this city, that after ascertaining the public opinion thereon, and experiencing acts of disobedience, I resolved to suspend its execution, thus taking on myself the severe responsibility attached to me by my 13th article. Gen. Santander replied to me in a private letter, that the enforcement of the decree would be approved of by Congress in as much as it was founded in the laws. Nevertheless, I should not have enforced it, except in appearance, under the hope that the example of other departments might lead to the removal of the system. It has been by my aid that the healthful circulation of the body politic has been maintained, and of this fact the government of Bogota is well aware, from my communications.

The citizens were twice called on to assemble, by proclamation, in the barracks of San Francisco, and as often refused to obey. All were resolved on making a vigorous opposition, under the persuasion that this decree violated their rights; but as I was sensible on the one hand that its execution had become necessary, to enable me to calculate on an organized and disposable force, and on the other that my sanction of this disobedience, might, in our then circumstances, be fatal to the public security, I resolved on summoning them for the third time on the 6th of January of the present year, with the intention of making them feel my authority, and of proceeding with an energy becoming the honor of the military power, at once the strength and protection of government. The summons was accordingly issued, the hour arrived, and they succeeded it, but the citizens were as disobedient on this occasion, as on former ones. I then sent an aid-de-camp to the Intendant, informing him that I was about to send patrols through the streets, in order to conduct such citizens as they might meet, to the appointed place of rendezvous. The patrols were accordingly sent, and acted as Your Excellency will find detailed in the document, No. 3. The Intendant then sent me to suspend this measure, and that he would take on himself to effect the enlistment. I thereupon gave orders for the patrols to be withdrawn, which was accordingly done, without their having entered the houses of any citizens, nor caused any other inconvenience. Nevertheless, on the following day, the Intendant gave an account of this measure to the Executive, under an impression that it was arbitrary. The Municipality likewise represented the proceeding to the Chamber of Representatives, exaggerating the sufferings of certain citizens who had been conducted to the barracks, and petitioning that it would be pleased to issue, in the course of the session, the law for the regulation of the militia, which had been already sanctioned, but which had been objected to by the Executive. Your Excellency will peruse this representation in document No. 4.

On these allegations, certain Representatives founded charges against me, which in my opinion were excited and promoted by General Santander. The chamber of Representatives magnified facts, accusing me of having ordered the houses of the citizens to be forced open, of having invaded the public liberty, and broken the guarantees of the Constitution. General Santander informed me of all this in a private letter, charging me at the same time to obtain a jurisdiction of conduct, which was accordingly done in this city, and your Excellency will learn the result from document No. 5. Notwithstanding all this, the impeachment was carried to the Senate and admitted; and I was in consequence suspended from my command, which

was conferred provisionally by the Executive on Gen. Escalona. As soon as the official notice of this event reached me, in conformity with my duty, and pursuing that system of subordination which has ever marked my military career, I caused him to be recognized by the army, who however received the intelligence and the appointment with great disgust. The people of Valencia, who remembered that General Escalona had the misfortune to deliver up that city to General Boves, who had often witnessed his triumphs over the enemy, and who knew the efforts and sacrifices by which I had succeeded in taking Puerto Cabello, and had thereby obtained for them an extensive commerce, and the security of their families, could not tolerate nor behold with indifference, that a man in whom they had no confidence, should assume the command, nor that I should be removed from them at a time when they deemed my presence essential to their preservation from foreign and domestic commotion. The entire population assembled in the municipal hall, loudly demanded that the decree from Bogota should be suspended, and that I should be retained in the command. A body of three hundred men bore me from my house, and the united people proclaimed me their chief. I accepted the charge, because I thought it necessary to the maintenance of good order, and my authority was instantly recognized by all the troops.

The name of your Excellency was not forgotten on this occasion. The government of Bogota was not more cordially abhorred, than your Excellency was beloved. All desire a reform, but they refer the nature of it to your Excellency and desire that you should be the arbitrator of their fate. All here consider you as their father, and do not doubt that an illustrious son of Colombia who has covered the greater part of this continent with glory, will consent to be a legislator for his immediate birthplace, after having given it independence. The acts of your Excellency of the manner and conditions on which I have been entrusted with the civil and military government of Venezuela, until your Excellency comes and dissipates the clouds which hang over our heads. Without your Excellency there can be no peace—civil war is inevitable—and should it once commence, my heart acknowledges that from the character of the people, there is no hope of its termination, until all be reduced to ashes.

Come then your Excellency, in compliance with the wishes of the people, to perfect the work of your hands, and insure the stability of the Republic.

God protect your Excellency many years.

JOSE ANTONIA PAEZ.

CARACAS, May 24, 1826.

From the Nashville Tennessean Register.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Some curiosity having been expressed as to the laws of the Cherokee nation, the following sketch of them may not be unacceptable to our readers:

They prohibit the introduction by white men of spirituous liquors into the nation. They have laws establishing and regulating turnpikes, prohibiting stealing and rape, punishing white men, if they take a Cherokee wife, to be legally married to her, and then the property of the wife is not thrown into the hands of the husband, but remains at her own disposal, nor do they permit one man to have more than one wife. The nation is laid off into eight judicial districts, and a judge and a marshal appointed in each district in order to the due administration of justice. They have their rangers in each district, whose duty it is to pursue and advertise stray horses. Their taxes are regularly paid and collected by the marshals. Nor do they overlook the benefits of tuition in their missionary seminaries: they compel parents to pay the expenses of such children as leave their schools without any just cause. They permit the superintendent of these missionary stations, with the consent of the parents, to bind out children to such trades as may be suitable for them, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship, the nation is bound to procure them tools.

Each district is entitled to be represented in the National Council by four members. The pay to each member for his services is \$1 per day, and to the Speaker one dollar and fifty cents. The principal chief, the Treaty Maker, is allowed 150 dollars per annum, and Charles R. Hicks in consideration of his extra services as interpreter and writer, 200 dollars. The Committee men are allowed two dollars, and their president three dollars and fifty cents per day, during the sitting of the National Council.

For embezzling, intercepting, and opening sealed letters, the punishment is a fine of one hundred dollars and one hundred stripes on the bare back.

The business of the council during its session is suspended on the Sabbath, and all merchants, pedlars and mechanics, at New Town, close their doors during that day.

They have a law declaring what shall be a lawful fence; they have also a statute of limitations; but it does not operate on notes or liquidated accounts. The treasurer of the Cherokee Nation is authorized to loan upon good security, such surplus funds as may remain after discharging the annual appropriations.

A marshal, a sheriff, deputy sheriff, and two constables, are appointed in each district. These officers have superseded the companies of light horse, which, before the passage of this regulation, executed the decrees of their courts and brought offenders to justice. The marshals are elected by the National committee; the sheriffs and constables by the People in each district. The duties of these officers are prescribed, and security for their faithful performance. In pursuit of criminals they are allowed to summon as many men as may be necessary to assist them.

A will, if found among the valuable papers of the deceased, although not witnessed, is considered established, if proved to be written and signed by the testator. A will to be regular according to law, should be signed by the testator, attested by two witnesses, and its validity proved to the satisfaction of the court of the district. There are also some regulations about nuncupative wills.

The property of any person dying intestate is divided equally amongst the children and wife, the wife taking a child's part. If there are no children, the wife is entitled to a fourth part, and the residue goes to his nearest kin, after the estate is freed from incumbrances. The property of the wife, who has an exclusive right to it, is distributed in the same way between her children and husband.

This is a faint outline of some of the laws by which the Cherokee nation are governed. The resolution to procure two sets of types to establish at New Town a printing office has already been noticed in a former paper; one set of types to be composed of English letters and the other of Cherokee characters, the invention of Gen. Gist, Cherokee. The invention is much admired by those acquainted with it, for its ingenuity, simplicity, and usefulness; although there are perhaps more than seventy distinct characters, they are learned by the natives in a short time with great ease, and in their own language they now correspond with each other in these characters.

Boston, June 22.

HAYTI.—We have received information from Cape Haytien, via Philadelphia, giving a very unfavorable account of the state of things there. A law had just passed to raise the price of potents for foreign merchants at the Cape and Port of Spain, to \$1,800 per annum, and to \$2,000 at Port au Prince, and it was reported that the Cape is to be assessed in the sum of \$200,000 towards paying the debt that becomes due to France next year. Besides, all classes of people were already overwhelmed with heavy taxes. Business exceedingly dull, and cash more than usually scarce, and little or no field for commerce except on a petty scale. The impolitic and unjust measures of the Haytian government have reduced that people to a state of poverty and misery unknown in that island since the revolution.

Central.

According to the constitution of Hayti, white men cannot enjoy any civil or political rights. The Haytiens have hitherto been trading almost altogether upon the capital of foreigners, to whom there is now an immense amount due, but owing to the cunning and dishonesty of the Haytiens there is little or no confidence to be placed in them. The recent commercial regulations there are calculated to compel foreign merchants to leave the island, and abandon their claims against the

Haytiens. During the last year the trade with Hayti has declined more than fifty per cent, and the revenue, at present, is insufficient for the current expense of the government. It is important that these facts be generally known.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

New York, June 29.—By the British ship Cosmo, 20 days from Bristol, we have received the London Courier of the 25th ult. It contains no news—Official intelligence of the pacific arrangements between Russia and Turkey, had been received—British Stocks closed on the 25th at 73½. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, continued favorable.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th, the warehoused corn bill was taken up in committee, and postponed to the following day. The corn importation bill was passed in committee.

In reply to a question whether it was the intention of government to propose any measure for alleviating the public distress, Lord Liverpool said he had reflected much on the subject, and was more and more convinced that relief from the public purse would not answer, and that the only resource for the sufferers was through the medium of the poor laws, and from private bounty.

[More Adv.]

The Corn BILLS.—On the 24th of May, the Marquis of Londonderry made some remarks on the corn bills, to both of which he gave his hearty consent. He was of opinion, that even those bills should not be left without giving power to government of suspending the corn laws altogether, in case of necessity. He said, that if the allowance of importation was limited, it would be only a deception. If there was a danger of famine, 500,000 quarters would be nothing. He was not to be told that if 500,000 quarters were imported, that the limitation should not be effective in case of scarcity, as they should then be thrown upon their own resources. There was nothing, however, which could justify the government in going beyond that which was fixed by law, and therefore that should be placed upon firmer and sounder principles. Until the laws on the subject were revised, that could not be effected, &c. After some remarks, the further consideration of the warehoused corn bill was postponed to the next evening, for the purpose of affording time to make some necessary alterations. The importation corn bill next came under consideration, and after a short debate, the bill passed the committee without amendment. Some petitions against the bills were presented in the upper house.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts continue favorable. Petitions are continued to be presented to Parliament, praying against negro slavery in the West Indies.

An experiment has been made with Mr. Brown's newly invented Pneumatic Engine for propelling a carriage against the ascent of a steep acclivity, which was successfully tried upon the steepest part of Shooter's Hill, where the ascent gains 13½ inches in 12 feet. Mr. Brown's Engine is constructed upon a four wheel carriage. In ascending the Hill seven persons sat on the shafts.

The Spitalfield weavers have been rewarded with five guineas by the Society of Arts, for a specimen of velvet equally perfect on both sides.

From Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger of 14th May.

"MISERABLE CASE OF A WEAVER."

"Related by Mr. Hunter, in the Court of Common Council." "Mr. Hunter, enforcing the object of the meeting (the relief of the distressed weavers) related the following case of a poor weaver in Manchester, for the truth of which he could vouch, as the statement came from a most respectable manufacturer of that town:—

"A very young poor weaver applied to his master about three weeks since, begging earnestly for work, stating that he was in great want, and would thankfully do any thing for the means of supporting his existence. His master assured him he did not want any more goods, his stock being very heavy, without any sale, and that he could not give out more work to any one. The man pressed very much, and at length his master said, 'Well, Jonathan, if it is absolutely necessary for you to weave a piece to prevent you from starving, I will let you have it, but cannot give you more than 1s. for it (2s. is the regular price) for I really do not want any more goods made up for a long time to come.' 'Let me have it, master, I beg,' said the poor man, 'whatever you pay me for it.' The piece was given to him to weave, and at the end of two days he brought it home, and on carrying it to his master begged of him to give him 1s. and 6d. for it, saying how much he was distressed for money. His master paid him the 1s. and 6d., and the man went away. The master feeling very uncomfortable about the poor man, thinking the earnestness of his manner, and his great distress, determined on following him home, to see what he was doing with the money, and found the wife alone in the lower room, and a little girl over a poor fire. 'Well, Mary,' said the master, 'where is your husband?' 'Oh, sir, he is just come in from the house, and being very faint, and weary, is just gone to the down in his bed.' 'I will go up and see him,' said the master, and immediately he went to the upper room, where he saw the poor man lying on his bed, just in the agonies of death, with his mouth open, and his hands clasped and after a short convulsion he expired. The master was very much distressed, and came down to see the poor man, to see the wife, who was in a very emaciated condition, and she just poured the grief into a basin, intending to carry it up to her husband. The master said, 'Come, Mary, take a little supper first.' 'No, sir,' said she, 'not a drop will I taste till Jonathan has had some. Neither of us have had any thing within our lips but water for the two days we were weaving your piece; and I thought it best to make a little grog for us before we took any thing stronger, as it is so long since we tasted food, but sir, Jonathan shall have it first.' The master insisted on her taking some herself before she went up to her husband, but she positively refused it, at last finding that he would not go up to her to touch the grog, he was obliged to tell her that her husband was dead. The poor woman set down the basin of grog, such on the floor, and immediately expired. 'The result of this statement produced a visible effect in the Court.'

In publishing the preceding narrative, the editor of the National Gazette remarks:—

We have inserted the foregoing story of real life, as more instructive with regard to the condition of the manufacturing than any general description. It forms a dreadful contrast with the accounts of grand Fanny Balls and gorgeous masquerades, which are continued in the same column of the National Gazette. The contrast is the more striking, inasmuch as the manufacturing districts are represented to have been exempted—most of them endured their distresses with submission and patience—many undertook to work during the night as well as day, in order to procure food enough to support nature. Mr. Stanley (the member of parliament of that name who was in this country last year) stated, in the House of Commons, on the 8th May, that he had spent the preceding fortnight in the midst of the distressed manufacturers, and had seen those who could obtain any employment, working fifteen hours a day for 5 or 6 shillings a week, and staring with their families on a meal of oatmeal a day, rather than apply to the Parish for relief. Our readers will recollect that the Silk manufacturers in England have complained bitterly, of the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign silk, and pretended to be ruined by the measure. It is stated in Bell's Messenger, that large bodies of workmen were thrown out of employment by the principal silk manufacturers, 'to aid the cause of distress which was represented to the Treasury, and to obtain the relief which was to be the result of the duties on the hour to enable the complainants to make a better stand on the point of competition with the foreign market.'

British Ministry.—Those who pretend to know all the mysteries of the Cabinet and the palace, state that Messrs. Ganning and Huskisson are no great favorites with the King and the Duke of York. They are, however, amply recompensed by the favor of the nation. The King has given them the title of 'The Two Consults.' His majesty said, 'I am consulted about nothing.' The Times newspaper, observes, 'It would be curious, at some future era of our history, if posterity were to discover a stone with this inscription: *Cass: Georgia Ganning et Gulielmo Huskisson, meritis liberalibus, frustra oblatibus. Regis inter nationes suis inceptibus.* (Conquerors, which were to be the fate of the nation, in spite of the opposition of the monarch, during the conspiracy of George Ganning and William Huskisson, dedicated to them this stone.)'

In the month of April last a fever of the most malignant kind appeared on the Barbary coast. The Spanish authorities on the opposite coast prohibited all intercourse with the infected districts.

The troubles excited at Rouen by the missionaries, were of a serious character, according to the report of the Quakerism. Petards and other missiles were thrown into the cathedral during the 18th, into the midst of the faithful who were at prayer, many of whom were wounded.

"During that time," says that paper, "some of the malcontents made loud menaces, others indecently paraded the cathedrals. The disorder at last reached its height. The venerable prelate of Rouen attempted in vain to mount the chair; they would not allow him to be heard. The holy sacrament was met with loud groans, at the moment when it was exposed to the veneration of the faithful. The priests with great courage, hoping to penetrate to the middle of that furious crowd, enquired the most peaceful to respect the place in which they were. Great fear was entertained for the fate of those priests, the commissaries of the police being maltreated in attempting to protect them.

"Thus passed the first day. On Friday measures having been taken by the authorities to prevent the renewal of those horrible scenes, the place in front of the Cathedral was occupied by a strong detachment of the royal guard, and other detachments were distributed in the church. The women entered by the great door, and had places reserved for them in the church; the men entered at the other door, and no person was allowed to loiter. The cries 'down with the Archbishop!' 'down with the missionaries!' were heard without the church; seditions exclamations were heard; the glass of the sacristy was broken, and the females on their return were insulted. The royal guard were frequently constrained to use their bayonets.

"Disorders of the same nature, although not so violent, took place at the exterior of the churches of St. Sever, St. Malo, and others.

"About 6 o'clock in the evening, a furious crowd collected in front of the palace of the Archbishop, and attempted to force the great gate, in order to break the glass in the building, which was separated from the street by a large court. At that instant, two missionaries, returning from the church of St. Sever, were assailed in Damiette street. One of them had the good fortune to escape. The other, M. de Levenbruck, had his clothes torn from him, and would have infallibly perished, had he not been saved by some honest persons, who hurried him into a house, whence he escaped in disguise."

From a Paris Journal.

THE GREEKS.

The good sense of the people at large has shown itself in the question of the Greek struggle. They have exhibited the same unanimity in the defence of humanity and justice, which cabinets have sustained on the side of oppression. And who can doubt where justice and reason are found, whether in the spontaneous cries of nations or the interested systems of a few agents of power? The princes of less note, who usually attend under the influence of their ministers, have partaken of the feelings of their people in favor of the Greeks. Subscriptions have experienced no obstacles from them, and their names have sometimes been usefully given to encourage them.

Some of the kings who possess an influence on the political balance of Europe, the kings of Bavaria and Prussia, (the latter has ordered the names of contrition for the cause of the Greeks to be published), strongly exhibit the interest they feel for that abandoned nation: even Russia, however well satisfied she may appear with the Porte, does not behold with indifference the misfortunes of the Greeks; we must not then despair of their cause. Missolonghi has fallen; famine has consigned her heroic defenders to the wrath of the Muscovites; but Greece has yet more than one bulwark to defend, she has more than one garrison not less heroic than that which has been butchered, which demand only bread and arms, to devote themselves to the same heroic cause—to offer, if necessary, the same sacrifice. Let us take care then, not to be discouraged by the misfortune of the Greeks, nor by the ill will of men in power. The greater their sufferings, the greater be our assistance; the more active this ill will, the more ardent our zeal will inspire. Let us second, to our utmost, the efforts of these heroic ladies, who have consecrated themselves to the noble task of exciting our benevolence in favor of an unfortunate people suffering distresses of which we can have no idea, but which every contribution will tend to mitigate. Who can refuse a few pieces of money, when he knows that they may save the lives of heroes and the honor of women—parry the sword from the hairy head, restore a child to the arm of its mother—confer liberty and happiness on a whole nation?

CHILE.—The ship Alfred has arrived at Boston in the short passage of seventy six days from Valparaiso, whence she sailed on the 9th April. The brig Geo. Gardner, Davidson, of Baltimore, had arrived at Callao and sailed for the U. S. The ship Janus had sailed at \$3 50, deliverable at Guayaquil. The U. S. frigate United States, Com. Hull, was at Coquimbo. U. S. schr. Dolphin, Lieut. Comdr. Percival, had not returned from her cruise in search of the mutineers of the Globe. The English ship Rising Star, with the European officers and soldiers of the late Spanish garrison of Callao, was at Valparaiso, to sail in ten days for Gibraltar. Gen. Rodd, with his aids, was on board the English frigate Briton, which had probably sailed from Coquimbo previous to the Alfred's leaving Valparaiso.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LYNCHBURG, June 29.

Jefferson Subscription.—We are unable to say how the Jefferson Subscription progresses in this place, this being in so many different hands. An attempt was made to organize a meeting of the citizens of Bedford county, at the June Court (last Monday) but it failed, in consequence of the unusually small collection of people owing to the high waters. Several of the citizens present, however, (about twenty) subscribed, without the formality of a meeting, about one hundred dollars, and have transmitted the funds to the Lynchburg Committee.

Echelon.—This section of the country has been visited by one of the most tremendous rains in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It commenced, and rained nearly the whole of Sunday morning. In the evening, we had some rapid showers; after dark, the rain poured in an incessant stream, and continued till three o'clock the ensuing morning. The consequence was a rapid and considerable swell of all the water courses in the neighborhood to a height seldom if ever before witnessed. The roads are seriously injured, and bridges have been borne away, in every direction. Not a mill, as far as we have heard, in any of the surrounding counties, which has not met with serious damage, and many of them are completely swept off. The lands on the borders of the creeks and rivers have all been deluged, the crops of tobacco and wheat entirely ruined, and the corn materially injured. In fine, the surrounding country, as far as we have heard, including the counties of Nelson, Anderson, Beaufort, Halifax, Pittsylvania and Campbell, presents a more general and complete scene of devastation than has ever been before witnessed. The Farm Mills, in this neighborhood, owned by Mr. Geo. Erace, of Halifax, which we are told, cost \$30,000 in their erection, are swept to the foundation; and a whole broadside of Lynch's large manufacturing mill, shared a similar fate. Where so many, in such a wide range, are sufferers, it is impossible to guess with any sort of accuracy, at the aggregate loss sustained.—Virginia.

Corn meal.—This article is very much in demand since the frost. It has risen from 5s. 2s. to 7s. 6s., and little can now be had at that price. Those who are so fortunate as to have their mills secure from the common deluge, will do well to grind their surplus corn and bring it in meal to this market.—For as complete is the destruction of the mills in this neighborhood, that we hear of but one, and that a very small one, that is in a situation to grind.—Id.

From the N. Y. Commercial, June 24.

Trial of Gilbert for Murder.—This trial, which has excited much interest, came on yesterday in the court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Edwards, the Recorder, and other Members of the court. It lasted till past 11 o'clock in the evening, when after a patient examination of a great many witnesses, able and impressive arguments from Mr. Price and Mr. Maxwell on each side, and the learned and fair charge of Judge Edwards, the jury retired, and not long after returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The court room was